## PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

# INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PATENTABILITY (Chapter I of the Patent Cooperation Treaty)

(PCT Rule 44bis)

Applicant's or agent's file reference 16-596	FOR FURTHER ACTION	See item 4 below	
International application No. PCT/JP2005/003127	International filing date (day/month/year) 25 February 2005 (25.02.2005)	Priority date (day/month/year) 09 March 2004 (09.03.2004)	
International Patent Classification (8th See relevant information in Form P	edition unless older edition indicated) CT/ISA/237		
Applicant KEIHIN CORPORATION		*	

1.	This international preliminary repartments on a Searching Authority	port on patentability (Chapter I) is issued by the International Bureau on behalf of the y under Rule 44 bis.1(a).
2.	This REPORT consists of a total	of 7 sheets, including this cover sheet.
		nce to the written opinion of the International Searching Authority should be read as a reference eport on patentability (Chapter I) instead.
3.	This report contains indications r	elating to the following items:
	Box No. I	Basis of the report
	Box No. II	Priority
	Box No. III	Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
	Box No. IV	Lack of unity of invention
	Box No. V	Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
	Box No. VI	Certain documents cited
	Box No. VII	Certain defects in the international application
	Box No. VIII	Certain observations on the international application
4.		mmunicate this report to designated Offices in accordance with Rules 44bis.3(c) and 93bis.1 but nakes an express request under Article 23(2), before the expiration of 30 months from the priority

Date of issuance of this report 29 November 2006 (29.11.2006) Authorized officer The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland Yoshiko Kuwahara Facsimile No. +41 22 338 82 70 e-mail: pt07@wipo.int

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## PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From the INTERNATIO	NAL SEARCHIN	G AUTHOR	ITY		WS/
То:				·	PCT PCT
*	¥ .				RITTEN OPINION OF THE TIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY
					(PCT Rule 43bis.1)
				Date of mailing (day/month/year)	
Applicant's or 16-596	agent's file referenc	e		FOR FURTHER	ACTION See paragraph 2 below
International ap	pplication No. 2005/0031	L27	International filing date 25.02.2005	(day/month/year)	Priority date (day/month/year) 09.03.2004
International P	atent Classification	(IPC) or both	national classification ar	nd IPC	
Applicant <b>KEIHIN</b>	CORPORAT	rion	·		
1. This	opinion contains in	dications rela	ing to the following item	s:	
	Box No. I	Basis of the		••	
	Box No. II	Priority			-
	Box No. III	Non-establi	shment of opinion with re	gard to novelty, inven	tive step and industrial applicability
	Box No. IV	Lack of unit	y of invention		•
	Box No. V		atement under Rule 43bis c; citations and explanation		novelty, inventive step or industrial stement
	Box No. VI	Certain doct	aments cited	÷	
ᅵ 빌	Box No. VII	Certain defe	cts in the international ap	plication	
	Box No. VIII	Certain obse	ervations on the internation	nal application	
If a Inter than this I	2. FURTHER ACTION  If a demand for international preliminary examination is made, this opinion will be considered to be a written opinion of the International Preliminary Examining Authority ("IPEA") except that this does not apply where the applicant chooses an Authority other than this one to be the IPEA and the chosen IPEA has notified the International Bureau under Rule 66.1bis(b) that written opinions of this International Searching Authority will not be so considered.				
writt PCT/	en reply together, ISA/220 or before	where approp the expiration	oriate, with amendments, of 22 months from the pr	before the expiration	A, the applicant is invited to submit to the IPEA a n of 3 months from the date of mailing of Form expires later.
For f	urther options, see	Form PCT/IS	A/220.		
3. For f	urther details, see n	otes to Form	PCT/ISA/220.	·	
Name and mai	ling address of the	ISA/JP		Authorized officer	
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Facsimile No.		•	·	Telephone No.	

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# WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

International application No.
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Box	No. I	Basis of this opinion
1.		egard to the language, this opinion has been established on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was unless otherwise indicated under this item.
		This opinion has been established on the basis of a translation from the original language into the following language, which is the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under
	-	Rule 12.3 and 23.1(b)).
2.		regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application and necessary to the claimed ion, this opinion has been established on the basis of:
	a.	ype of material
		a sequence listing
	•	table(s) related to the sequence listing
	b.	format of material
		in written format
		in computer readable form
	c.	ime of filing/furnishing
		contained in the international application as filed.
		filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
		furnished subsequently to this Authority for the purposes of search.
3.	$\Box$	In addition, in the case that more than one version or copy of a sequence listing and/or table(s) relating thereto has been filed or
	ш	furnished, the required statements that the information in the subsequent or additional copies is identical to that in the application as filed or does not go beyond the application as filed, as appropriate, were furnished.
	:	
4.	A001	onal comments:
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# WRITTEN OPINION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY

International application No. PCT/JP2005/003127

Box	Box No. V Reasoned statement under Rule 43bis.1(a)(i) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement				
1.	Statement				
	Novelty (N)	Claims	1-5	YES	
	•	Claims		NO	
٠.	Inventive step (IS)	Claims	4	YES	
		Claims	1-3, 5	NO NO	
	Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-5	YES	
		Claims		NO	

## 2. Citations and explanations:

The subject matter of claim 1 does not appear to involve an inventive step in view of document 1 (microfilm of the specification and drawings annexed to the application of Japanese Utility Model Application No. 181606/1983 (Laid-open No. 88070/1985) (Nippondenso Co., Ltd., presently named Denso Corp.)) and document 2 (JP, 60-49175, A (Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.)) cited in the ISR.

Document 1 describes an electromagnetic fuel injection valve having the same constitution as the conventional electromagnetic fuel injection valve described in claim 1.

Furthermore, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 4 of document 1, a first journal part near the valve seat of the electromagnetic fuel injection valve of the invention described in document 1 is formed from a sliding surface allowed to come into slidable contact with the inner surface of the guide hole and a pair of tapered sloping surfaces arranged continuously with both longitudinal sides of the sliding surface.

Incidentally, the invention of claim 1 has the effect that "although the contact part of the movable core side sloping surface and sliding surface comes into easy contact with the inner surface of the guide hole in response to the inclination of the valve assembly, the initial adaptability with the inner surface of the guide hole is improved such that the wear amount can be reduced by avoiding at least the contact part of the movable core side sloping surface and sliding surface forming an acute angle", due to the constitution in which "the sloping surface consists of a first sloping surface portion arranged continuously with the end part of the sliding surface extending along the axis of a valve stem part and a second sloping surface portion arranged continuously with the first sloping surface portion". This matter is neither described nor suggested in document 1.

On the other hand, document 2 (page 2, lower-right column, lines 7-17 and Fig. 2) describes the problem that the outer circumference of a plunger of a flow controlling valve is worn down if the plunger is slid repeatedly in the sliding hole in the condition where the plunger is inclined. Furthermore, document 2 (page 3, upper-left column, lines 14-20 and Fig. 5) also describes a constitution for solving this problem, in which chamfering parts are provided at the end of the outer circumference of the plunger along the entire circumference, and in which round parts are provided at the border between the chamfering part and the sliding part along the entire circumference.

Incidentally, the invention described in document 2 relates to a technique of an electromagnetic valve comprising a valve body absorbed to a core by energization of a coil, as in the invention described in document 1 above.

In addition, it is recognized that controlling the wear caused by sliding is a well-known matter, which is not limited to the above-mentioned technical area.

Therefore, although the "guiding part 37" in the invention described in document 1 already has a sloping part, a person skilled in the art could have easily conceived of adopting the idea of providing chamfering parts at the end of the outer circumference of a plunger along the entire

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circumference as in the invention described in document 2 to provide another sloping surface in addition to said sloping surface such that the angle formed by a plane positioned orthogonal to the axis of a valve stem part and this surface is larger than the angle of said sloping surface, so as to achieve a constitution consisting of a first sloping surface portion arranged continuously with the end part of the sliding surface extending along the axis of the valve stem part, and a second sloping surface portion arranged continuously with the first sloping surface portion as in the invention of claim 1.

In addition, document 3 (JP, 2003-227436, A (Hitachi, Ltd.)) describes an invention of adopting a spherically-shaped sliding surface of a valve body in order to prevent a guiding surface from being rubbed by the corner of the sliding surface of the valve body due to the fact that the valve body is inclined.

It is understood that adopting a spherically-shaped sliding surface of a valve body is adopting a polygonal shape comprising an infinite number of corners for the sliding surface.

Therefore, a person skilled in the art could have easily conceived of providing another sloping surface in addition to the sloping surface of the valve body taking the constitution of the invention described in document 3, in which the sliding surface of the valve body is spherically-shaped, into consideration, so as to achieve a constitution consisting of a first sloping surface portion arranged continuously with the end part of the sliding surface extending along the axis of a valve stem part and a second sloping surface portion arranged continuously with the first sloping surface portion as in the invention of claim 1.

The subject matter of claim 2 does not appear to involve an inventive step in view of documents 1-3.

The limitation of numerical range in the invention of claim 2 is considered to be mere matter of design a person skilled in the art can determine as required on the basis of experimental results or restrictions arising from the specific design.

The subject matter of claim 3 does not appear to involve an inventive step in view of documents 1-3.

The "lower sliding surface 9" in the invention described in document 3 slides against the "lower guiding surface 10" near the "valve seat 13" and has a function of making the "valve body 4" travel back and forth by sliding. Therefore, this "lower sliding surface 9" corresponds to the "first journal part 21" in the invention of claim 3.

Furthermore, the "spherically-shaped spherical valve 12" is seated on the "valve seat 13" and has a function of sealing the fuel by being seated. Therefore, the "spherically-shaped spherical valve 12" corresponds to the semispherical "valve part 19a" in the invention of claim 3.

In addition, it is clear from Fig. 2 of document 3 that the "lower sliding surface 9" in the invention described in document 3 coincides with the surface passing through the center of the spherical surface of the "spherical valve 12" orthogonally to the axis of the "valve body 4".

Therefore, it is recognized that document 3 describes a characteristic feature of the electromagnetic fuel injection valve described in claim 3.

Therefore, a person skilled in the art could have easily conceived of applying the above constitution of the invention described in document 3 belonging to the same technical area of an electromagnetic fuel injection valve, to the invention described in document 1 to achieve the constitution of the invention of claim 3.

The subject matter of claim 5 does not appear to involve an inventive step in view of documents 1-3.

The electromagnetic fuel injection valve in the invention described in document 1 has a constitution in which "chamfering parts 39a to 39d" for allowing the flow of the fuel are provided at

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a plurality of positions in the circumferential direction of the "guiding part 37" having a larger diameter than the seal diameter of a "valve seat 33" seated by a "needle valve 31", and in which a fuel path is provided on the "needle valve 31" wherein the fuel path comprises a "fuel path 31a" extending along the axis of the "needle valve 31" capable of opening the back-end while opening the front-end, and an "open hole part 36" connecting to the "fuel path 31a" astern of the "guiding part 37".

Incidentally, in the invention of claim 5, the diameter of the valve stem part is configured to be smaller than the seal diameter of the valve seat seated by the valve body. So, this matter is different from the constitution of the invention of document 1 because this matter is neither described nor suggested in document 1.

However, since this matter is considered to be a concept of minimizing the diameter of the valve stem part regardless of the dimension of the seal diameter, and reduction in size and weight of an element is a well-known problem which is not restricted to this technical area, the difference above is considered to be mere matter of design.

Therefore, a person skilled in the art could have easily conceived of applying the invention described in document 3 to the invention described in document 1 to achieve the invention of claim 5

The subject matter of claim 4 is neither described in any of the documents cited in the ISR nor obvious to a person skilled in the art.

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	INTERNATIONAL SEARCH	ING AUTHORITT	P	31/JP200	3/00312/
x No. VI	Certain documents cited				
Certain pu	ublished documents (Rule 43bis.1 and	70.10)			
	Application No. Patent No.	Publication date (day/month/year)	Filing date (day/month/yea		ty date (valid claiπ lay∕month/year)
JP	2004-278464 A [P, Y]	07.10.2004	18.03.20	03	•
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Non writt	ten disclosures (Rule 43bis.1 and 70.9)				<del></del>
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